

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS BRAGG
OF Northampton.

The Canvass.

The canvass in this State progresses with considerable animation, at least so far as the court-house correspondents of certain Whig papers are concerned, who are busy in making up, by grandiloquent accounts in writing, for the real weakness of their candidate, when placed face to face with his competitor. This will be remembered was also the case during the contest, two years ago, between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, when, according to these veracious chroniclers, the triumph of Mr. Kerr was complete, and his election a matter of perfect certainty. The result of the election in August showed conclusively how much credit was to be attached to the accounts of these epistolary campaigners. The people set the seal of their approbation upon the misrepresentations of the Whig press and its lesser satellites; and Gov. Reid was elected by a majority far exceeding that which he received at the preceding election. Calm and dispassionate gentlemen of both parties, who have heard the candidates during the present campaign, tell us of the total incompetency of Gen. Dockery to sustain himself in a contest with Mr. Bragg; and the contrary is believed by Mr. Bragg, who regards his appointments, amounts to a virtual acknowledgment of the same fact, since he has refused to make any joint arrangements with Mr. Bragg with respect to appointments, and has suddenly made a change in them, apparently with a view of getting rid of Mr. Bragg. Gen. Dockery puts up the plea that he must "attend to his interests," which seems to be a very plausible one, but it is not believed that the discussion to which Mr. Bragg invites him.

General Dockery's friends appear to be fully conscious of the ground their candidate loses when met by Mr. Bragg, as evidenced by their subsequent efforts to bolster him up. The candidates spoke at a meeting in More county. Shortly after the meeting, Mr. Cameron of the Fayetteville Argus, not satisfied with the "impression" made there, came to the rescue, to try and retrieve some of the General's losses. He was replied to by Col. Person. In the course of the discussion Mr. Cameron admitted certain important facts, namely, that he did not believe that the Legislature possessed the power to restrict the Convention of people; that the Whig State Convention asserted that power by their resolutions. That these resolutions passed that Convention, of which Mr. Cameron was a member, unanimously; from all which the inevitable conclusion is that that convention attempted to decide the people in this regard by *unanimously* asserting what it is not believed by at least one of its prominent members. How much more of the same insincerity may be developed or exposed, time only can show. Certain it is that those gentlemen who, like Mr. Cameron, do not believe in the restricting power of the Legislature, are advocating a convention which would subject the whole fabric of the State government as well as the representation thereof, to the caprice of a few individuals, who, at the same time, they *unanimously* passed party platform presents a totally different aspect to the people of the East. Which section is to be deceived? Who is to be the victim? Neither we sincerely believe, for our candid conviction is that Mr. Bragg will obtain a majority fully equal to that of Gov. Reid. Our inference from reliable private sources lead us to this conclusion.

The candidates for Governor addressed the people at Raleigh on Wednesday last, and the Raleigh papers last at hand give accounts of the discussion. The Democratic accounts are jubilant and good-natured, as of men confident of success and more than pleased with their standard bearer. The accounts given by the Whig press are of a different and less tempered, especially that of the Register, which is a specimen in its way. It seems that the tables were very decidedly turned upon General Dockery, and his attempt to excite mirth, at the expense of his opponent, effectually returned upon himself. The impulse to laugh was irresistible, and the audience laughed long and loudly. The General got angry, and his mouth grew more furious. Finally the General stopped the discussion and bolted somewhat prematurely. We shall hereafter allude to the position taken on that occasion, founding our remarks upon the accounts of both sides.

The Canvass.

So far as the issues of State and national politics are concerned, the advantage is clearly and unmistakably with the Democratic candidate. The course of the two parties on the Nebraska Bill, and other kindred questions, is too plain and apparent to require remark—so much, so, indeed, that some of the ablest and most independent Whig presses of the South are forced to the deliberate conclusion that the Whig party, as a national party, no longer exists; while at the same time the firmness and patriotism of the Administration, in the enforcement of the laws, has excited reluctant praise from the lips of enemies. Upon the question of a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, as proposed by the Whig Convention, with a restriction, which members of that Convention did not believe the Legislature competent to make, and free suffrage by the safe Democratic mode of legislative enactment, the advantage is all on the side of the Democrats. In face of the unanimity which pervades the people of the State, and the feeling which has aroused them to do something for the old Commonwealth, Gen. Dockery and his friends are trying to drag that question—internal improvement—into the arena of party politics, and to make some little political capital by misrepresenting Mr. Bragg's hostile thereto. We make the following extract from a speech delivered by that gentleman, at Raleigh, on Wednesday last:

On the question of Internal Improvements, Mr. Bragg said he had been grossly misrepresented. He said he had no land hobby on this question; that the improvements to be made must depend, as those of the past have depended, on the resources, and the means of our own citizens; that he was for looking to the market for aid in the matter of dealing with it as it was; that he would scorn to deceive the people by promises of money from the general government, to aid them in making improvements, when it was well known such promises could not be a true good. He said he desired it to be known everywhere, and he claimed that it should be known, that he stood on this question on the Resolution of the Convention that nominated him, which Resolution, in his judgment, was fuller and more explicit than the one adopted by the Whig Convention. Objections had been made to the declarations in the Resolution, that works would be prudently undertaken and carried forward; but he desired to know if any could wish to see these works *prudently* undertaken. Railroads had been built, and been quite unpopular among us, on account of their mismanagement by Whig leaders; but that state of things had passed away, and all men of all parties now concurred in the importance and necessity of going forward with the work of developing our resources and of building up markets within our own borders. It was therefore, useless to argue that the people's advantages of improvements, and the danger was, if indeed any danger existed, that the system might be run into extravagance, and the State involved in a debt larger than the people could pay, without resort to oppressive taxation.

He said he had replied to Gen. D., and he now stated that he saw no objection to extending the North Carolina Road eastward to Beaufort and westward to the Tennessee line, on the two-thirds, the same principle of the charter of the present Road; for he held that where the people would invest their means it would be safe for the State to do the same. These extensions appeared to be just, expedient, and demanded by the voice of the people and the interests of the State. The sum required for them would not, by any means, as his opponent had admitted in Alliance, have to be raised at once; but could be raised from time to time, as needed. The Central Road was not yet completed, nor all the money called for, though it had been chartered some six years; and he felt it his duty in maintaining the position he did in relation to improvements, to tell the people frankly the probable cost which they would have to incur. He hoped our present works would, after a time, pay something into the State Treasury, and whatever was received from this source would be

that extent diminish the taxes on the people. He charged that his opponent had sought to make party capital out of this question, and he feared he was more intent on getting votes than on improving the State. In certain portions of the East, and in Montgomery and Raleigh, where it was supposed internal improvements were not so popular as in other sections, his paper, and dwell upon the large amount it would require—had talked of taxes and the tax-gatherer, and had told the people that if they were not aided in paying this present and prospective debt of eight or ten millions, by his plan of getting lands or proceeds from the general government, the burden would fall with all its weight on them; but where the system was supposed to be popular, he had changed his tone, and had declaimed loudly as to what he had done for the cause, saying but little about the enormous amount necessary to effect these works. The object was to alarm the people in these localities, where improvements were supposed to be unpopular, into his support; and thus, for selfish and party purposes, he had actually injured the cause of internal improvements.

Apparently, the Fayetteville Observer has been brought to see and feel how extremely petty and unbecoming was its reference to the report made by certain citizens of Wilmington, to the Convention assembled here, on the 25th ult., and therefore deems some apology or explanation necessary, and in attempting to give such, it lugs in the elegant phrase *Locofoco*, with all that refinement of taste and feeling, which the uniform course of the Observer, under similar circumstances, had so well taught us to expect. Might we venture respectfully to enquire what necessity there could exist for mixing up Mr. Banks and *Locofocos* with a question relating to a Cape Fear Bar Convention, or whether, by means of such irrelevant matters, the Observer desires to hide and cover up its own course, in finding fault where nothing but jaundiced prejudice could have imagined it. The Observer says that it published its article, charging Wilmington with indifference to a Fayetteville work, insinuating hostility to Fayetteville generally, because a "Locofoco" said something about Mr. Banks! If the Observer has not the slightest objection to the proposed Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte, why did it, on a former occasion, make the queer allusion to that affair that it did. That giving Fayetteville the "go-by," etc., appears, in view of its present assertion, perfectly gratuitous and not well-meant.

The Observer contradicts our statement, that at the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad last year, the committee from Wilmington did not find any encouragement to urge a connection between that place and this, and quotes the following Resolution, offered at that meeting, by E. J. Hale, Esq., which was passed after discussion and amendment:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, no valid objection can be raised to a connection in this town of the contemplated Railroad from Wilmington to this place, with the contemplated Rail Road from this place to the Coal Mines; but that such connection is desirable."

We call that pretty good comfort. If that be "encouragement," we have no more to say. None of the committee could find it. It is simply a waiver of position. We repeat, they could find no encouragement at that time in Fayetteville.

To prevent misconception or misrepresentation, we would state that there is neither wish nor desire on the part of our people to give Fayetteville "the go-by," but the contrary. We believe we are fully cognizant of the views and feelings of our people. We know that the resolutions which passed at the meeting held on Monday evening after the adjournment of the Convention, if they had pledged that meeting to anything more than endorsement of a direct connection with the West, and a prompt response to the call of Charlotte, would not have passed at all. This very matter was brought up at that meeting and any such desire or intention disavowed on the part of the gentlemen by whom the resolutions were prepared.

We do not say this because we expect to satisfy the Observer, but we do it that a proper understanding of the case may go forth to those who are capable of being satisfied.

Geographical.

There seems to be a considerable amount of ignorance in the Quaker city commonly known as Philadelphia, in regard to the location of Wilmington, N. C. Some months since we engaged a Bookbinder to come out here, who backed out when he found that by coming to Wilmington, he would not be in the immediate neighborhood of an uncle he had in Alabama. Only two days ago, we received an account of some book-binding materials ordered to be sent by the quickest and most direct route. Our Philadelphia friends sent by the steamship to Savannah, Geo., by way of a direct route to Wilmington, N. C. Now Savannah is nearly as far south of this as Philadelphia is north; and since the withdrawal of the line boats to Charleston, there has been no chance of water communication with Savannah, until within a week or so an effort has been made to re-establish a communication with Charleston, by which route, perhaps, we may get the things.

There is a pair of shears yet to come, which, we suppose, will be sent on the Telegraph road by New Orleans.

Such mistakes are never made in New York, and the ease and rapidity of communication with that city, the extent to which its business men are posted up in regard to the quickest and best routes, gives it a great advantage over its slower neighbors, which are comparatively provincial in their way of doing things. In New York, whatever else they lack, they are at least not deficient in promptness.

An Act of Justice.

The public attention has been chiefly directed for some time past to the case of Anthony Burns, the Fugitive Slave, recently taken up in Boston, and since remanded to his master and taken to Virginia in pursuance of the award of the Commissioner. We have watched the course of the more respectable presses of Boston during the pendency of that affair, and we feel it due to them to say that so far as this matter is concerned it has been highly commendable. The Post, Chronicle and Advertiser are now before us, and, without exception, they have spoken out boldly and fearlessly in reprobation of lawlessness, and in favor of the enforcement of the Statutes of the United States. Parker, Phillips and such like receive no favor at their hands. The Post is a supporter of the Nebraska Bill and of the Fugitive Slave Law, the others are opponents of both. Yet none have sanctioned the action of the Commissioner and the authorities.

The claim made by Parker and Phillips that the Mayor and the Governor of the State were with them in their reasonable practices was simply an abolition falsehood, and so stamped by those officers. There are bad presses in Boston, and bad men too; and bad principles rife in the State of Massachusetts; but so far as we have stated, at least, credit is due, and we cheerfully give it. Unfortunately, the balance leans too heavily the other way to be seriously affected by this.

The Gadsden Treaty.—The Washington Union of the 4th says that intelligence has reached Washington from reliable sources in the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna will accept the Gadsden Treaty as modified by the United States Senate.

We are now making out our bills due in town. They will be presented from and after this date, by our agent, and we hope our customers will cash them without delay.

The Legislature.

Without relaxing one honorable effort to secure the triumphant election of Thomas Bragg, the able and worthy candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, the members of that party should also direct their serious attention to the still more important object of securing to that party power and influence in the Legislative Branch of the government to which its undoubted preponderance in the popular vote justly entitles it. We need hardly add, in this connection that under the constitution of North Carolina, all the important political powers of the State are vested in the Legislature, of which the Governor is not a co-ordinate Branch, as he is in some cases.

In North Carolina or in other States similarly situated, any division or want of harmony in the ranks of the dominant party, may easily throw the power into the hands of the minority, or at any rate, totally neutralize that of the majority. This was actually the case in this State two years ago, where divisions or "splits" in decided Democratic counties opened the way for the election of a sufficient number of whigs to place the Legislature in such a position that a few factionists were able to clog the wheels of Legislation, prevent the election of United States Senator, and defeat all the objects which the Democratic party had in view, and which it justly looked forward to with full confidence of success. We do not wish to fatigue our readers by enumerating counties in which these splits occurred, neither do we wish to renew any unpleasant feelings connected with them. It is enough to say that it is known that they did exist, and that they did produce the effects we have stated. So much for the past. We hope that these misadventures will serve a good purpose in the future by teaching us lessons of harmony and mutual forbearance—of organization and adherence to that organization.

Some counties nominations have already been made, and in some they have not, but will shortly be. Let us again and again urge upon our Democratic brethren the necessity of allowing no circumstances to induce them to throw away or dissipate their strength by useless and hurtful divisions among themselves, which can only ensure to the advantage of the opposition.

The New Hanover County Convention meets here on Tuesday next. We trust that it will be full and the results of its deliberations satisfactory. We feel confident that the nomination will fall upon good men and true Democrats. More we do not care for. For we have no ends to serve save those of the public, and have no sympathy with aspirations of a less worthy character—not that we blame or find fault with just and honorable ambition; but such ambition we believe will always be found willing to yield to the harmony of the party and the good of the whole.

Brunswick County.

It will be seen by the proceedings in another column, that the Democrats of Brunswick county have nominated for the House of Commons, from that County, Col. Gaston Meares, a gentleman of talents, high character and popular manners, and one who would represent the County with credit and ability. We are pleased to learn that our friends are sanguine of success, and will make a strong and united effort to secure it.

A gentleman of Brunswick county, who was present at the meeting, assures us that the very best feeling prevailed upon the occasion, and that the report of the meeting does but simple justice to the able and effective speech delivered by M. B. Smith, Esq., in response to the call made upon him. His exposure of the fallacies propagated by General Dockery and his friends upon the subject of the Public Lands, was clear, convincing and satisfactory, and will tell at the election in August next.

IMPROVEMENT OF CAPE FEAR RIVER.—Mr. Badger, in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, presented the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Wilmington, N. C., in favor of improving the Cape Fear River, with a view to aid from Congress for that object. Gov. Reid, we were informed, declined the honor, and we were in strongly for the Whig doctrine of the constitutional competency of Congress in the premises. What next? Will not Gov. Johnson follow suit and lend a hand to the removal of the bar in James River.

We extract the above from a Norfolk whig paper simply for the purpose of saying that it misrepresents or misunderstands Gov. Reid's position, at least so far as the constitutional competency of Congress is concerned. In going strongly for the work on the Cape Fear Bar, Gov. Reid did not "do his Democracy" nor did he assume any grounds of the opposition. The competency of Congress in the premises has never, that we are aware of, been called in question, but on the contrary been admitted and asserted repeatedly by the highest Democratic authority. That our whig friends agree with us we are pleased to know.

As to what Gov. Johnson of Virginia is to do in any case we cannot pretend to say. We are not so fond of interfering in the affairs of that State as some of our Norfolk cotemporaries seem to be in the affairs of this, especially in matters which we do not understand or about which we are not informed. One of these matters is the bar in James River. It is a pity that a similar reserve did not more generally mark the course of some of our Virginia cotemporaries, who seemed to have taken North Carolina under their special charge.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—Some facts have recently come to our knowledge showing the estimation in which Flour from this Market is held where it is known.

Sales of 1000 bbls. were made in New York ten days ago for merchants in this place by Mallett & Palmer, of New York, being 30 to 75 cts. above the sales at the same date of extra Northern flour, and only 25 cents below the sales of "choice brands" of Southern, that is, of Richmond and Baltimore flour. After the arrival of the America they sold other lots of Fayetteville flour at \$9.25.

People are so given to relying upon outside appearances, that Fayetteville Flour, because not put up in sacks, is not held in the same estimation as flour from neighboring town of Wilmington (with all its North Carolina feeling) never brings within a dollar or two of the price of an inferior Northern article. As to what should be its standing were authorized to state the following fact. Charles P. Mallett, Esq., formerly of this town and now of the above house of Mallett & Palmer, of New York, well knowing the qualities of Fayetteville Flour, some months ago presented a Baker of that city with a barrel of superfine try, assuring him that it would make more bread than any flour he could get. The result was, that it actually made 12 per cent. more of bread than the Northern flour. This flour at once secured customers for Fayetteville flour, and that house was enabled to realize, by actual sales, from 50 to 60 cents per barrel more than other commission houses in New York.

Again, we understand that some Fayetteville flour, shipped by merchants of this place from Wilmington direct to Liverpool, was examined particularly by the flour brokers there and pronounced of the very first quality, worth 61 more than the best Philadelphia and Baltimore flour.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

The truth is that at present there is little or no Northern flour brought to this market. Perhaps some little "Hiram Smith" flour, an extra brand, is brought on and sold, but generally speaking Fayetteville Flour alone is used. The Fayetteville Flour is quite equal if not superior to any Northern flour, with the exception of such extra brand, and that sells at such an exorbitant price, that nobody can afford to use it.

The "Know-Nothings" have elected their candidate for Mayor in Washington City.

An Inquest was held on last Wednesday by Coroner J. C. Wood, over the body of a negro man named "Mose," the property of Captain Gilbert Potter, found in Burnt Mill Creek. Verdict of the jury—Death from causes unknown.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case—Burns Remanded to his Owner.

On Friday last Commissioner Loring pronounced his decision in the case of Burns, a fugitive slave claimed by Col. Suttle, of Virginia, as his property. By this decision the slave was remanded to his owner. The Commissioner affirmed the constitutionality of the law under which Burns was claimed, and also the perfect conformity of the proceedings in the case to the requirements of the law. It had been proved by the records that Burns was the servant of Col. Suttle, and had escaped. The identity of the individual was proved by Mr. Bent. Indeed this was evident from the testimony of Burns himself. It was therefore clear that Burns was legally and rightfully the property of Mr. Suttle, and that he was entitled to his certificate, in which case it would be given and the fugitive remanded to his lawful owner.

Between two and three o'clock, Burns was escorted to the wharf where he was to board the steamer John Taylor and conveyed to the revenue cutter Morris, lying in the stream, which was immediately towed to sea. He goes direct to Norfolk. Burns himself appeared in good spirits—laughed at the excitement, and seemed glad to go back to old Virginia.

There was an evident disposition for a riot, had not the arrangements made by the authorities been such as to render any attempt at violence totally hopeless. The number of the people in the streets, in the neighborhood of the Court House, is estimated at 20,000.

Cannon belonging to the United States were placed, fully charged, in the Court House square, so adjusted as to sweep the harbor. The entire first brigade of Massachusetts Militia, including the Lancers and Dragoons, were on parade, besides United States troops, and the Marshall's Guard, armed with swords and pistols. The fugitive was escorted to the wharf by the Marshall's armed guard, numbering 200 men—three companies of U. S. troops, including the artillery detachment, with a 9-pounder and field piece, and the first brigade of Massachusetts Militia, making in all over 1,200 troops, as well as 150 citizens, said to be the Bay State Club, each armed with a cutlass and revolver.

At the corner of State and Washington streets, a quantity of snuff, cowhage, and a bottle of vitriol were thrown among the troops. In the vicinity of the Custom House, a truckman attempted to drive his team through the military line, when one of his horses, a valuable animal, was killed by a bayonet stab. The crowd cried "shame," and made a rush, when the commander of the company ordered the troops to fire. Col. Boyd, of the Staff, however, countermanded the order. Several arrests were made, and three or four were badly hurt.

Abolitionists belonging to the crowd were closed and craped hung on the door. A coffin was suspended from the building at the corner of Washington and State streets. Application was made to the Mayor for permission to toll the bells, which was refused.

So ends this case, and so ends, for the present, the excitement in Boston. The prompt and stern determination of President Pierce to enforce the law, at any cost, has foiled the abolition incendiaries and prevented a recurrence of another "Shadrach rescue," when a fugitive similarly arrested was forcibly taken away from the public authorities in Boston and sent off to Canada. The Shadrach case in 1851 no doubt encouraged these abolitionists to presume upon the weakness or inefficiency of the authorities, and the questionably has not been without its effect in bringing about the recent attempted resistance to law. But they have found their mistake in dealing with the present administration. Under the present rule, the law must and will be enforced.

The fugitive-slave law is the supreme law of the land. It is in direct pursuance of an express provision of the Constitution of the United States, to which Massachusetts is a party, and yet, to carry into effect so plain and positive a law, in a single case, requires the presence of a force sufficient to hold twenty thousand rioters in check, and at an expense exceeding twenty-fold the value of the property in dispute. What practical advantage is this law?—what protection is it to property?—what value to the individual slave-holder, or the slave-holding community?

There may be, and we believe there are, good men and true in Massachusetts. We have seen that there are such men in the city of Boston; but that fact does not prevent both city and State from being so far delivered over to abolition lawlessness as to render it impossible to enforce a plain law for the recovery of a negro, value say one thousand dollars, at a less expense than perhaps twenty thousand dollars. This is a practical nullification. There is a difference between obedience to law and obedience to the power of the United States. The mob in Boston did not yield to the law—it yielded to a force that it did not dare resist. Let that force be absent and it would trample on the law to-morrow.

How would a Bostonian or a New Yorker like to spend twenty thousand dollars to collect one due him from Virginia or North Carolina? He would be apt to think a shocking, dishonest set. These fugitive negro cases are pretty much the same, and our Northern brethren are nothing to brag of, generally speaking.

Terrible Riot in Brooklyn.

A riot broke out in Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon between some Irish Catholics and a number of persons who had been to hear a street preacher, and who were returning in procession. It is said, that as the procession was going down Main street from Smith, it was fired upon from some houses on the line of march, and 7 or 8 killed, and 50 or 60 wounded. An Irish Company, the Shields Guards, was reported to be out in full force, and shooting down Americans. These were the first reports, and, of course, greatly exaggerated. Only two persons were killed—a boy and a policeman. Those injured were chiefly on the part of the Irish, who, it appears, resisted the police. The report about the Shields Guards was made out of the whole cloth, as it appears that not only did that company not shoot any body, but it was not on the ground at all. Naturally great excitement was aroused in New York, where even more exaggerated rumors were spread. A meeting was held in the Park, where it was resolved that those present arm and go to Brooklyn to release their comrades. The military were called out, however, and the evening passed off without any fresh outbreak. Several of the original assailants were arrested.

Such occurrences as these cannot be too deeply regretted, and not only so, but they are, in many respects, wrong, but because of their tendency to stir up lasting animosities, founded upon religious differences, as well as jealousies and hear-burnings between native and adopted citizens, of the intensity and character of which the people of the South are happily unable to form an opinion. We sincerely trust that the angry parties will be brought to a more peaceful and reasonable view of the matter. The Baltimore Sun justly remarks, that there has been too much cause to apprehend an outbreak of this character for some time past, in the gradual disaffection which has been growing up between the native and immigrant population of several of the Atlantic cities. Intelligent and peaceably disposed men, however, must see that personal violence, under any circumstances, is causeless, inexorable, and useless, come from whom it may. If the "Know Nothing" movement—avowedly sectarian and proscription in its character, as well as bitterly hostile to all citizens of foreign birth, is calculated to stir up feelings among those attacked, and whose interests it is supposed to put in jeopardy—no worse plan of deserting and leaving the country to be a prey to a more violent party, will be brought to a more peaceful and reasonable view of the matter. Again we say that such a resort is inadvisable under any circumstances, and should be repressed and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

The Riot at Brooklyn.

New York, June 5.—The most inflammatory and exaggerated account of a riot which occurred yesterday afternoon between a few Irish and Americans, in Brooklyn, have been sent off. Those who took any pains to ascertain the facts were aware that no one was killed, and that only a few were slightly injured. It was little more than a riot such as frequently occurs on Sunday among idlers and those disposed to disturb the public peace. The police soon interfered and stopped all further outbreaks by arresting the offending parties.

2 p. m.—Non (Second Despatch.)

2 p. m.—Non (Second Despatch.)—Some riot in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon had died. Some of them are pretty badly hurt. The police have made some fifty arrests. Order was soon restored.

The Boston Post.

A warm tribute of admiration is due this noble journal for its consistent and manly vindication of the Constitutional rights of the South, and especially for its most gallant and patriotic bearing through the recent trying scenes in Boston. From first to last, there has been no compromise of the right or of justice; no fear of fanaticism, in any way or shape; no wavering; no truckling to expediency or policy; no, not for a moment. To stand by the rights of the South in the South requires no more courage and self-sacrifice than it does to be a Free Soiler in the North. But it does require moral heroism of the loftiest kind in the midst of an anti-slavery atmosphere charged with all the elements of destruction, to maintain and uphold the requirements of the Constitution, and to resist to the death the infliction of wrong and injustice upon a distant and hated people.

We honor from our souls such journals as the Boston Post, and the gallant and faithful men of Massachusetts who spirit it represents in its enlightened and patriotic columns.

To the above, from the Richmond Dispatch, we say Amen! Every word of it is true and every comment deserved. We have been constant readers of the Post for years, and in its course we have seen no variation or shadow of turning. To those who, in such an atmosphere as that of Boston stand up as the Editors of this Post do, a word of frank and cordial acknowledgment, at least, is due from the South. Ours is heartily and warmly given.

It appears that Conrad, the Whig Know-Nothing Maine Law and Free-soil nominee for Mayor, in Philadelphia, has been elected over Vaux, the Democratic candidate. The returns are not all received, but there can be little doubt about the result.

Professor Stowe said, yesterday: "I pretend to no great things; but I hear that this beard don't leave this chin until the repeal of the fugitive-slave law is secured." The public will be sorry to hear of this determination; for it has long been thought that the professor's beard, and pants, too, could not be more appropriately worn by another member of the family.

Boston Post.

For the Journal.
LOWER BLACK RIVER DISTRICT,
June 3d, 1854.

The Democratic voters of this District met to-day, at 12 o'clock, to appoint delegates to the Convention in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court, to nominate candidates for the next Legislature.

On motion, John B. Croom, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. C. Singletary requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting appointed Owen Alderman and F. C. Singletary as delegates, and A. J. Mott, Esq., and Dr. James F. Simpson as alternates.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to bring the name of Mr. JOHN T. MOORE, of Lower Black River District, to the notice of the Convention.

JOHN B. CROOM, Chm'n.

FRANK C. SINGLETARY, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

PINEY WOODS DISTRICT,
June 3, 1854.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democrats met at their usual place of Muster Ground, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a Convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court, to nominate candidates for a seat in our next Legislature; and on motion of Isaac M. Alderman, Michael Register was called to the chair, and Dr. John C. Broadhurst requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, proceeded to appoint the following Delegates to attend said Convention: Dr. John C. Broadhurst and Isaac M. Alderman, and on motion of James T. Bland, Michael Register was appointed alternate.

On motion of Isaac M. Alderman, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion of James T. Bland, the meeting adjourned.

MICHAEL REGISTER, Chairman.
DR. JOHN C. BROADHURST, Secretary.

For the Journal.

PURSUANT to a call for a Democratic meeting in Brunswick county, a large number assembled at the Court House, in Smithville, on Monday, June 1st.

R. W. Rutland was called to the Chair and P. Prieoleau requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, after which, on motion

Col. GASTON MEARES was nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for the office of Representative in the House of Commons, of the Democratic party of the county of Brunswick.

On motion, THOMAS McDOWELL was unanimously recommended for re-nomination for Senator in this Senatorial District.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of R. W. Woods, Jacob Evans and Jesse Lancaster, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, which committee reported the following:

1. Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of THOMAS BRAGG, as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, and that we will use our utmost efforts to secure his election.

2. Resolved, That the public services of THOMAS McDOWELL, in both branches of our State Legislature, merit our cordial approval, and that we recommend him for re-nomination for the office of Senator from this Senatorial District.

3. Resolved, That the nomination of our fellow citizen, Col. GASTON MEARES, is an assurance of the triumph of Democratic principles in Brunswick county, and that his nomination is unanimously endorsed by this meeting.

4. Resolved, That the existence of such principles in any part of our country, as those which originated and carried out the Boston riot, is deeply to be regretted; and that the promptness of the officers of the Government, in meeting the emergency and carrying out the laws of the land, entitles them to the confidence of the whole American people.

5. Resolved, That it is a subject of congratulation to the Democratic party of the South and the Union, that the Nebraska Bill has passed, putting an end to the odious principles of the Wilmot proviso, and leaving that territory open to emigration equally from the South as from the North, that the passage of that Bill by the Democratic party has placed the fact beyond question, that they are the true friends of the Union and of the whole Country.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, S. N. Galloway, O. D. Holmes and W. Curtis, were appointed a committee to wait on Col. MEARES, and inform him of his nomination and request his acceptance of the same.

M. B. Smith, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting in a very able, forcible and happy style—and we think completely removed any favorable impression which Gen. Dockery might have made, by exposing the fallacy of his arguments, and the weakness of whig policy in general in our State as well as national politics.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

R. W. RUTLAND, Chairm'n.
P. PRIEOLAU, Sec'y.

Later from Havana.

New York, June 4.—The steamers New York and Empire City, from Havana, with dates to the 29th May, has arrived. There was nothing new at Havana, at the time of the sailing of the steamers.

Great Failure in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Plate & Son, tea importers, largely engaged in the tea trade, failed this morning. Their liabilities are said to be about \$2,000,000. They have made an assignment, and their assets, it is thought, will cover liabilities.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LONDON, (Canada West) June 2.—The passenger train of cars, running east from here, ran off the track this morning whilst at full speed; three cars were thrown violently off the track down a steep embankment. They rolled over and over with all inside. Seven passengers are already known to have been killed instantly, and several others are believed to be fatally wounded. Many others more or less injured. The scene was one of deep distress. The engineer and fireman badly hurt.

A lady in Boston was recently bitten on the hand by a favorite cat. The hand became inflamed, the affection finally extending to the whole body, so that a doctor was sent for, who immediately proceeded to apply remedies securing partial ease. The case is not exactly hydrophobia but the whole system is poisoned by the bite.

For the Journal.

Smithville Mail.

Dear Fulton—It is said there is a time when "patience ceases to be a virtue and silence a crime." If that time has not arrived, in reference to the mail for this place, then your correspondent has judged erroneously. What can the Postmaster General be about? What idea has he upon the subject of supplying the mail to citizens of the South?

I would like him to answer these simple questions. Is there a town as large as this in the whole of New England that has no mail at all supplied? And further—is there a county seat in the whole of the great North, that is not supplied with the mail, at least three times a week?